

ing sick at the time. The result was that Hooper became very friendly with

He replied, intimating that in 1868 he killed two men in Conway county, Arkansas, whose names Lewis caught as Thomas and May. Little by little he told Lewis that several years before that his father had been killed in Arkansas by a body of men who took him from jail and lynched him. He swore vengeance upon the perpetrators at the time, and told Lewis that the two men whom he had killed were two of the ringleaders in the lynching party, while Claxton was the third.

grave unless he succeeded in killing him before he died.

Hooper also related the circumstances of the killing of the two men referred to. He said they were passing down through a cornfield when he saw them and ambushed them, killing them both.

During December Lewis further stated that Hooper disappeared from Los Angeles. He had thought over that Hooper told him, and it stuck fast in his memory. Not long after Hooper left he read the account of

papers, and at once associated him with it. After a week or two he went

Hooper's house and found his son there. He asked him where his father had gone, and the son replied that he did not know.

Lewis then lost sight of the family, and heard later on that Hooper had turned, and whereas he had no money when he went away, he now bought ranch costing quite a large sum of money. He finally made up his mind to tell the authorities what he knew, and did so.

Working upon the clew thus furnished the officers finally located Hooper on a ranch some twenty miles from Los Angeles, near the Rancho. The steps were taken which verified the fact that he had been absent from

having moved to Minneapolis, where he now resides.

How resides. During the course of the investigation, several letters were received from Gov. Eagle, which threw considerable light on the matter. In November, 1889, he wrote to Sheriff Aguirre, stating that Tom Hooper was brought from the Arkansas way station, and went through the war in the Confederate army; that he was in his (Eagle's) regiment when quite a boy. He left the state in 1868 or 1869, and had not been there since to live. The Governor described him as a man about 35 years of age, weight about 160 pounds and fifty pounds, and height five and a half feet. He had Auburn hair, sandy beard, and was blind in one eye. He also said that Hooper's father was murdered about the time stated, and that Tom Hooper was subsequently committed in the State, referring to the two men killed, as Hooper said, by him.

sary not to alarm the unsuspecting

cooper, but the heavy rains then interfered and prevented his arrest at the time set. Afterward the proofs of his death were obtained and Gov. Eagle informed of the event.

The most recent communication from him is as follows:

LITTLE ROCK, March 31, 1890.

M. G. Squire, Sheriff—Dear Sir:

I have the honor to have an affidavit of the specimen of the handwriting of Tom Hooper, and also ascertain whether he was absent any part of January and February, 1890, and if so, between what times, and to have an affidavit of someone attesting the information you may be able to procure. As you suggest, there was a belief that Tom Hooper had committed a crime in this State, for which there was a large reward for the arrest and

to light point to Hooper as the probable person who committed this crime. If he

and is now dead he cannot be conducted in the courts, but I hope you will immediately take this up and help us push to a conclusion. Very truly,
J. A. H. J. Governor.

All the facts ascertained about Hooper, and his statements to Charles Lewis will be laid before the Congressional committee. From Gov. Eagle's communications it is evident that, working upon the clues furnished from Los Angeles, he has been pursuing investigations in Arkansas, and there may be facts known there which will either make Hooper's connection with the crime conclusive or clear his name from the suspicion which has attached to it. Should the evidence be strong enough to prove his guilt, his posses-

strengthen the theory that it wa

mitted by him for revenge alone, but that some persons interested saw him through the dark deed with money that may have come from a political source.

THE EAST SIDE.

Demand for a Public Market-house
—Personal and General.

The question of a general market for the city on the east side of the river is receiving considerable attention. The city owns considerable vacant land at the foot of Downey avenue suitably located for a market, where farm products could be handled to advantage, and much more

peddling from house to house. It is

It is very evident that such a place is very much needed, and a more convenient place is hard to find. There are parties ready to lease such a place if the city will build a suitable building and establish it at the point designated.

A surprise party, given by Mrs. Perry on Wednesday evening last, was largely attended, and a good time generally was engaged in.

The city is repairing Workman street, and it will soon be in good shape.

Col. Whitson is attending the Grand Army Encampment at San José.

G. W. Sovereign of San José is visiting East Los Angeles, the guest of his brother, D. A. Sovereign, North Tru-

A. Garrett, left for her old home in Philadelphia yesterday.

Philadelphia yesterday.

Miss Nellie Barber of South Riverdale, who has been visiting with Mrs. F. Dyer and other friends on the East side, left for Downey yesterday.

Robert T. Sinclair spending a few days in the Gladstone country, attending to some business matters.

George Uhlrich of North Chestnut street met with a serious accident on Wednesday, by breaking one of his lower limbs.

J. E. Conn returned from San Francisco yesterday.

To Dispel Colds,
Headaches and fevers, to cleanse the system
effectually, yet gently, when costive or
bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish,
to permanently cure habitual constipation,

weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

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Vice-President, Treasurer,

MARION OTIS, A. MCKAYLAND,

Secretary, Advertising Mgr.

Vol. XVII.....No. 143

To the Reading Public.

Citizens and patrons of THE TIMES, in any part of the city or suburbs, who have ordered the paper by carrier, and fail to receive it, are requested to give prompt notice to the manager of the route upon which they reside, or to the office. No papers are delivered except upon order, and the aim is to hear and satisfy all reasonable complaints from patrons.

The Flower Festival continues to be crowded nightly. It will prove a flattering financial success, whereas all will rejoice.

The mortality of the Fifty-first Congress has been exceptionally large, Congressman Randall's death being the ninth.

The Senate has created a customs collection district for Arizona. Hitherto that Territory and New Mexico have been in one district.

Iowa is getting ready for the World's Fair, the Senate having passed the World's Fair Bill appropriating \$50,000 for a State exhibit at least commensurate.

FARMING is in a bad way in the Atlantic States. Two hundred farms were sold in Atlantic county, N. J., within two days to satisfy mortgages which had been foreclosed.

A RIVERSIDE man sent a piece of manzanita wood to a friend in New York recently. He has now received an order from a maker of musical instruments to forward a whole carload.

It is announced that the report of the Paris Commission, sent to examine the Panama Canal works, copiously explains the position of the canal enterprise, but avoids making recommendations.

The secretary of the new electric railroad company of this city expresses the belief that, within the next three years, every street car in Los Angeles will be operated by electricity. The gentleman is very sanguine.

BRUTAL crimes, involving murderous outrages upon relatives, appear to be increasing at an alarming rate. It is difficult to reconcile this with the march of civilization. Are we educating the head and not the heart?

THE President has sent to the Senate the name of John P. Jackson, formerly editor of the San Francisco Post, for Assistant United States Treasurer in San Francisco. Col. Jackson was an army comrade of the President's.

SENATOR TELLER yesterday introduced a substitute for the Jones silver bill now on the calendar. It provides, practically, for free coinage of silver. It is not very probable that so radical a measure can become a law at present.

PEACH culturists in Delaware really think the wolf has come this time, and are considering what new crops they can raise this year to take the place of peaches. California will endeavor to supply the deficiency. We are perfectly able to do so.

The publishing of a fake interview with Cleveland by the New York World, which led to the severe attack upon the ex-President by the Sun, may be journalistic "enterprise," but the less we have of such enterprise the better for the reputation of journalism.

STANLEY says if he had left Emin where he found him he would have been at this moment in Khartoum a common slave; nothing could have saved him. He was as much a prisoner as a man in chains. The people did not want him. There was no government left, and the servants would not obey him. When he asked how many would return with him, only one man consented.

SAN FRANCISCO has had a little gentle shaking up. Time was when tall buildings were tabooed in that city, but of late some very big ones have been erected, notably the new Chronicle building. Yesterday's shock is said to have been the heaviest since 1868, when considerable damage was done. Southern California has been remarkably free from quakes since the American occupation. It is, however, a good plan to build solid houses here.

CAHUENGA FACTS AND FANCIES.

A ride into and along the Cahuenga foothills at this season reveals evidences of growth and scenic beauty that fill the appreciative beholder with profound admiration. The country is looking its best; the tree-growth is perfection itself; the fruiting of the finest varieties is something wonderful to see, so luxuriant, so free from blemish and so promising is it. The apricot, the peach, the pear, the plum, the French prune, the apple, the walnut—all the temperate-climate fruits, in short—seem to be entirely at home here, and, so far as developed, yield largely. For small fruits and early vegetables this favored and protected region is, *par excellence*, the spot for the small, skillful farmer and close tiller. Astonishing results have been achieved here in the growth of early tomatoes, peas, beans and melons. Frost is practically unknown above a certain line on the foothills; the soil is warm, friable, exceedingly fertile and easily worked, being the wash of the uplands for centuries, composed of rich vegetable mold and the detritus of the eternal hills. Water flows out of every cañon, though irrigation is not resorted to or needed for ordinary crops. Thorough cultivation, intelligently applied, does the business and produces results that would be marvelous in any other country.

Heretofore the culture of the orange has not engaged the attention of the farmers of the Cahuenga region to any considerable extent; but results achieved on a small scale in several places prove beyond a doubt the special fitness of these fertile foothill slopes for the golden fruit. Trees as clean, thrifty, healthy and perfect as ever grew anywhere can be seen there today, bearing fruit as fine in appearance and as delicious in flavor as ever matured under tropic skies. The Washington Navel, our finest all-round variety of orange, seems to do especially well in the Cahuenga country. As to the lemon and the lime, their growth and fruitage are everything that could be desired.

A home on these "celestial foothills" is a possession to be envied by any man who loves a home, appreciates Nature, or prizes the boon of self-supporting independence. The climate is tender and alluring. The kindly California sun, shining during more than three hundred days in every year, softens the ever-blowing sea-breeze, till the *buenos aires* of the blue Pacific kiss the cheek with velvet touch. The equable air is purity itself; no malaria lies concealed in it to assail the health of the foothill dweller; no burning heat or freezing cold are borne by it to disturb the even comfort of the happy denizen. The scenery is striking, and every prospect pleases. From almost any elevation on these commanding foothills a wonderful panorama lies spread below for the delectation of the beholder. The grass-covered plains, alive with the herds of grazing horses, and dotted with growing farms, smiling fields and happy hamlets; the calm ocean, with white-winged ships upon its waters, "pretty towns upon its shores, and the afternoon sun gleaming from its glassy surface; the city, with its hills and homes, its spires and steeples—all these pictures are to be seen at one sweep of the eye from the foothills of the Cahuenga.

The whole scene presents a combination rare, charming and attractive in the highest degree.

Coming down from scenery to succotash, however, we desire to lay stress upon the substantial and unromantic money results achieved in this section by cultivators of the kindly soil. We shall endeavor to produce the actual or approximate figures at an early day, as they may be gathered from growers and shippers. A shipping receipt is a pretty good weapon with which to knock down a doubter who professes to believe that nothing green can be grown without irrigation. When we show what has been and can be done in the growing of winter tomatoes; early peas, beans and corn; potatoes, peppers and cabbages; apricots, French prunes and other fruits—all produced without irrigation of any consequence—the real merits of this Cahuenga country will be obvious to the most obtuse. This one section, limited as it is, is capable of turning out untold tons of produce for consumption or shipment, and of supporting thousands of intelligent and industrious people in comfort and even affluence. Among other special adaptations, it is a fine spot for gentlemen farmers, if only they be gentlemen farmers of sense, sagacity and intelligent appreciation of correct methods of soil culture.

"IN THE MATTER OF" HOGWASH.

Under the able editorial heading of "In the Matter of Politics," that paper of unspeakable and indescribable politics, the San Diego Sun, works off the following astonishing lot of porcine liquid:

The retirement of Gov. Waterman from the gubernatorial canvass is a piece of good politics, out of which the Governor doubtless has reason to expect a Senatorial benefit. By remaining in the field in a heady fight with Markham, it is quite likely that he would have defeated both himself and his opponent, and given the Governorship to a Northern California man. As it is, there is a chance for Southern California to get both Governor and Senator, assuming that the late election and the present outlook go to show that the State is naturally Republican.

Granting Los Angeles the nomination for Governor and San Bernardino the United States Senatorial candidacy, San Diego should insist on having the Congressman. It is our turn in that particular, and the country can present an acceptable man whether he be Judge Luca, Senator Bowers, Nestor A. Young or Douglass Gunn. San Diego ought to make this the price of its acceptance of the programme drawn up by the Markham-Waterman alliance.

Remarks.—(1.) Mr. Waterman's "retirement" was necessity, not choice, and to talk about an expected "Senatorial benefit" in this connection is the wildest sort of moon-eyed madness. (2.) "By remaining in the field," His Excellency would not have altered the situation in the slightest. The nomination of Markham has been assured

for weeks past, and could not have been prevented by anybody but the people themselves; and they are not to be feared. (3.) The Sun is coolly peddling out the offices with a vengeance. The intimation that good faith may not be shown the upper country in the matter of the Senatorship is unwarrantable, and will be resented by every right-meaning Republican of Southern California. (4.) Any large part of the Sixth Congressional District that unites upon an able and acceptable candidate for Congress will doubtless receive the united cooperation of Los Angeles county in the nominating convention; but no third-rate man need apply for the honor. (5.) There was no "programme" and there is no "Markham-Waterman alliance."

THE SIXTH DISTRICT IN THE CONVENTION.

The apportionment of delegates to the State Republican Convention results in giving the Sixth District the large number of 193 delegates, out of a total for the State of 677. Following are the figures for the counties comprising the Sixth District:

Alpine.....	1
San Diego.....	13
Inyo.....	3
Kern.....	6
Los Angeles.....	63
Monterey.....	3
Orange.....	8
San Benito.....	4
San Bernardino.....	16
San Diego.....	24
San Luis Obispo.....	9
Santa Barbara.....	9
Tulare.....	12
Ventura.....	7
Total.....	193

This is a very satisfactory showing. Los Angeles, for instance, has increased her representation from 23, four years ago, to 63—or, including Orange, which was then part of this county, to 71—a gain of over 300 per cent.

The Sixth District will wield great power in the convention, having nearly 28 per cent. of the total vote. Fortunately, however, there will be no need for the arraying of one section against another on the gubernatorial question. Col. Markham is so strong in the north that it may be confidently predicted that on the first ballot he will have not less than five hundred votes. At this rate it will not require more than fifteen or sixteen ballots to "settle the business."

LET US GO TO THE FRONT.

The Chicago World's Fair will offer an exceptional opportunity for Southern California to display its attractions to the assembled millions from all parts of the world. We should make up our minds to put our best foot foremost, and leave no stone unturned to make a display worthy in every respect of this magnificent section. It has already been proposed to have an orange and lemon grove under cover at the fair, as one contribution from Southern California. The idea is a good one. Another good suggestion is to have a display of the flower festival, with a member of the Flower Festival society, who proposes to make a floral exhibit at Chicago. Flowers and fruits are our strongest points, and we ought to make such a display as will attract the attention and evoke the admiration of the world.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

Jeff C. James, the Fresno banker, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

State Senator Goucher and George E. Church are candidates for the State Senate from the Fresno district.

Congress has granted the request of the single-tax advocates in providing for the enumeration of mortgages on land in the census.

Secretary Windom seems to be unable to dissociate the idea of silver as a merchandise from silver as a circulating medium. He was a New York banker, and is doubtless under the spell of the golden calf for years. He has blatted so industriously in that market to down the modest but equally just claims of its silver sister in the West. In every respect except as a financial center, New York and the Atlantic seaboard have lost to the West their overshadowing prestige political affairs. There is a taint of provincialism in the Secretary who imputes to gold an importance that would in no way be impaired by the recognition of silver as the equal of gold in the money system.—[San Diego Union.]

The Los Angeles Herald sends forth the news that Hon. Stephen M. White has stated unreservedly that he did not intend, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for Governor. Of course not. It is not necessary for him to be a candidate. No one supposes that he is a candidate. He is too well known to make it a necessity for him to be a candidate. And if he is not, and has never been a candidate, how can his "authoritative withdrawal" invest the candidacy of Mayor Pond with exceptional strength? Now, this is all both. Mr. White cannot escape the nomination by any such manner of doing. In about another week or so another authoritative statement will be published by some powerful Democratic journal, just to keep the people impressed with the importance of the distinguished gentleman who refuses to be a candidate until after the convention meets.—[Fresno Budget.]

An Unexplained Observation on the Subject of "Abuse."

[Mr. B. C. Dunsmore in the Evening Express.]

The papers that have persistently abused the Governor now have an opportunity to make reparation.

Was this intended as a violent assault upon the Trombone, the San Bernardino in Decks and the Whittier Pointer and Setter? The support of these able "gernals" appears to have constituted the principal abuse to which His recent Excellency was subjected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Democratic Opposition to Ballot Reform.

The Senate Wrestles with the Land-grant Forfeiture Bill.

Debate in the House on Civil Service Reform.

Democratic Congressmen Fly in the Face of Their Party Platform and the Precepts of Cleveland.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were: The Senate bill to ratify a certain agreement with the Court d'Alene Indians in Idaho Territory and to provide compulsory education for Indian children; House bill to prevent desertions from the army; the Army Pension Appropriation Bill.

The Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for an equestrian statue at Manchester, N.H., of Maj.-Gen. John Stark was passed.

The House bill to transfer the revenue cutter service from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department was again taken up. The amendments reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs were agreed to.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported (as an original measure) the bill to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Pugh said every Democratic member of the committee opposed a favorable report on this bill, which he said requires Republican supervision to oversee State officers, thereby insulting and degrading these State officers. It is subversive of the fundamental principles of local self-government. If this bill becomes a law its execution will insure the shedding of blood and the destruction of the peace and good order of the country.

Mr. Hoar replied that the bill is in substance a modification and perfection of a system which has been law in the United States for many years, and which has secured in the main honest elections and honest counts in the city of New York. There before 60,000 fraudulent naturalization papers have gone out from two judges within three days before election. The bill is but the assertion of the constitutional power expressly asserted that the United States may regulate the manner of electing members of its own Congress or alter regulations in a State. Consideration of the Revenue Cutter Bill was resumed, and Mr. Sherman opposed it.

The Land Forfeiture Bill was then taken up as unfinished business, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Public Lands were agreed to.

Mr. Berry moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out the word "now" and inserting the words "within the time specified in the act of Congress to amend the grant." The effect of the amendment, he said, would be not only to forfeit portions of land opposite lines not now constructed, but would forfeit all lands granted to railroads which had been completed but not now completed within the time fixed in the act and in the subsequent extension of it.

After some debate the amendment was rejected, the Republicans voting in the negative.

Some other amendments were considered and laid on the table, and the Senate then adjourned.

The Senate bill creating the customs collection district of Arizona was passed. The House bill creating the customs collection district of Arizona was passed.

When the clause appropriating salaries for the Civil Service Commission was reached, Mr. Cummings of New York made the point of order that it was not properly in the bill, as the commission was neither legislative, executive nor judicial.

After some debate, the point of order was overruled.

A motion by Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska to reduce the number of commissioners from three to one was overruled, as was also one by Mr. Perkins of Kansas exempting soldiers from the provisions of the civil-service law.

Mr. Houk of Tennessee moved to strike out the entire clause. He desired the government to be run on business principles. He desired to see merit recognized, but he did not believe in this fifth wheel to the wheel of government.

Mr. Grosvener of Ohio was opposed to the construction and operation of the present law, while he favored reform.

Mr. Hill of Illinois characterized the motion as an effort to do, by indirection, what neither great political party had the desire to do openly.

Mr. Grosvenor of Massachusetts made a vigorous speech in favor of civil service reform.

Mr. Coleman of Louisiana opposed it. Mr. Henderson of Iowa said civil-service reform had come to stay, and the political party that deserted it would not stay in power, and ought not. It is not true that this Administration has not enforced the law. President Harrison is enforcing it, and that is what is the matter with the boys.

McKinley of Ohio earnestly opposed the motion to strike out. If the Republican party was pledged to one single thing more than another, it was the maintenance of the civil-service law. It was not only according to the tenets of the Republican party, but according to the best sentiment of the Republican party throughout the United States. It was sustained by the best men of the whole country, both Republicans and Democrats alike. The Republican party must take no backward step.

Butterworth endorsed every word his colleague had said. Nothing smacked of monarchical forms as much as the spoils system.

The motion to strike out was lost—61 to 120—and, pending further action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Drowned His Children.

SHELBYVILLE (Ont.), April 24.—Word reached here this morning that a well-to-do farmer named Morrison, after drowning three of his children in a barrel of rain-water, attempted to drown himself in a creek. Neighbors found him lying by the creek in a precarious condition. There are hopes of his recovery. No reason is assigned.

Mrs. Morrison had gone away from home for a few days, leaving her husband in charge of the children. The eldest was a girl of 15, and the youngest a boy of 3. When the girl awoke this morning she was surprised to find her mother missing, and on searching found the body and those of two other children laid on the kitchen floor, beside a water barrel. It is thought Morrison was temporarily insane.

Attempted Assassination.

TOPEKA (Kan.), April 24.—News is received of the attempted assassination of Judge Botkin at Ulysses, Grant county. It is reported an attempt was made to force him to decide a point in the preliminary hearing of the County Commissioners implicated in the wolf bounty frauds in opposition to his judgment. His refusal resulted in attempted assassination.

BASE-BALL.

A Day's Record in the East and West.

BOSTON, April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] In the brotherhood game this afternoon Murphy pitched great ball and held the Boston for seven innings. In the eighth inning the Bostonians batted him for four singles, and aided by errors made five runs and won. The attendance was 1500.

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0—7

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Base hits: Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 7.

Errors: Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 5.

Batteries: Radbourne and Murphy, Murphy and Cook. Umpires, Gaffney and Barnes.

The National League game was abruptly closed in the seventh inning by Welch, after a squabble with the umpire, refusing to continue to pitch. The game was awarded to Boston by a score of 9 to 0. The attendance was 2300. Score:

Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

New York.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries: Welch and Murphy, Clarkson and Harding. Base hits: New York, 5; Boston, 5. Errors: New York, 2; Boston, 1. Umpire, McDevitt.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BUFFALO, April 24.—

Seven hundred people attended the brotherhood game this afternoon. The local team had it all their own way up to the ninth inning, when the Cleveland scored seven runs and worked up a little excitement.

Buffalo.....2 7 0 7 2 0 0 0—18

Cleveland.....1 0 3 0 3 0 1 1—15

Base hits: Buffalo, 15; Cleveland, 13.

Errors: Buffalo, 9; Cleveland, 5.

Batteries: Haddock and Mack, Casey and Sutcliffe. Umpires, Knight and Jones.

POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The brotherhood games at New York and Pittsburgh, the league games at Cleveland, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, and the American games at Philadelphia and Louisville were postponed on account of rain.

HOW OAKLAND LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—In Oakland today Farrell lost the game for Oakland by miffing a foul from Cahill's bat after two men were out. Score: Stockton, 10; Oakland, 8.

DESOLATE SCENES.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN THE FLOOD DISTRICTS.

The Inundation in Louisiana Steadily Increasing—Efforts to Rescue the Victims—A Pitiful Picture.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BAYOU SARA (La.), April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The real condition of things in the overflowed district is just coming to light. No pen is equal to the task of picturing the devastation of the country or the desolation of the people. The entire front of Pointe Coupée is under water. Most of the levees have gone. The water back of the levees is so deep that hundreds of lives are in jeopardy. Small stretches of levees still standing are crowded with men, women and children, standing side by side, with mules, horses and cows. In an old ginhouse 500 negroes were found huddled together. The condition of the unfortunate blacks is pitiable. They are piteously begging to be taken to some place of safety.

The crevasse at Alendale will overflow 30 of the finest plantations on the river. This water will reach the Tchibo country several days in advance of the Morganza water, and old river men say that when this water joins with the Morganza it will sweep the entire Atchafalaya, LaFourche and Teche countries. The damage is incalculable. The distress in the overflowed district cannot be told.

A Texas and Pacific boat succeeded yesterday in carrying 300 people from the back country around Morganza.

TENNESSEE PARISH INUNDATED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—United States Engineer Douglass telegraphs that the Point Pleasant levee in Tennessee parish gave way this morning. The water from it will no doubt overflow the greater part of the parish.

Col. John A. Grant, superintendent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, speaking of the Morganza crevasse, said: "This is one of the most calamitous that could have been avoided if people had only made the effort. They are to blame for it. Now they are creating a big hubbub about sending relief up there and all that sort of thing, while the disaster occurred they seemed utterly unaware of the impending danger. If need be, they should have raised \$500,000 to hold that levee, and it could have been done. The money would have been well invested, as there is \$20,000,000 worth of property that will be irretrievably damaged, which a little display of energy would certainly have saved."

WRY AND DESOLATE.

A special to the States from Bayou Sara says: Ruin and desolation meets the eye on every side in Pointe Coupée parish. The destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above the water, not a levee is unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned, and from meager reports received from the interior it is quite probable that human life has been sacrificed to the flood. Standing on the relief steamer Dakota last evening the full extent of the disaster could be seen. Grouping together on little knolls between the broken levees, through which the water rushed with ungovernable fury, were scores of people, both whites and blacks, some with babies in their arms, while others had dogs secured by cords. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothing they wore on their backs. Whenever the Dakota discovered a scene like this, the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was that of the poor dumb cattle standing in the water, actually starving.

The break in the old Morganza is now 400 feet wide and 15 feet deep. A cargo of stone has been sent from this city and an effort will be made to mattress the ends and thus prevent destruction.

The overflow of water from the lake, which caused much inconvenience to the people in the rear of the Seventh and Eighth wards of this city since Sunday last, is gradually receding.

RAILWAY TRACKS OVERFLOWED.

It is reported at the Texas and Pacific office that the water is gradually overflowing their tracks between Baton Rouge Junction and Metairie. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, better known as the Mississippi Valley road, has been the greatest sufferer so far by the overflow. Other railroads have not been affected to any great extent.

Races at Linden Park.

LINDEN PARK (N.J.), April 24.—First race—Sillock won, Autumn Leaf second, King Bird third. Time, 1:43½.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Seadrift won, Esau second, Harseburg third. Time, 1:30½.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Major Daly won, Stonemason second, Watterson third. Time, 1:29½.

Four and a half furlongs—Castaway won, Golden Reel second, Salvin third. Time, 1:45½.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Bohemian won, Count Luna second, John Atkins third. Time, 1:30½.

Four and a half furlongs—Lottie won, Best Boy second, Favors third. Time, 0:56½.

Ballot Reform in New York.

ALBANY (N.Y.), April 24.—The Senate recalled from the Assembly the Ballot Reform Bill and again passed it, changing it to agree with the amended bill agreed upon last Friday by the Governor and others. It is understood the Governor will sign the bill and the long fight over ballot reform will be at an end.

HUNTINGTON'S RETORT.

A Sharp Answer to President Manvel.

The Santa Fe Magazine Challenged to Another Rate War.

Shocking Tragedy at San Francisco—A Madman's Frenzy.

The Oregon Democracy Toots Its Horn and Nominates a Ticket—Other Happenings Along the Coast.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The Examiner will say tomorrow, "President Manvel and Allen Manvel, president of the Santa Fe Company, had an interview at the Palace Hotel last Friday. Some of the Southern Pacific officials were present at the time, as were also Messrs. Magoun and Peabody of the Santa Fe organization committee. It was at Manvel's request that the meeting took place. Manvel entertained the idea that the Southern Pacific should interchange business with his road the same as it does with the Union Pacific on through business, and it was this proposition he put to Huntington last week. The new president of the Southern Pacific refused to interchange traffic wherever it was possible to get the long haul around by way of Ogden, whereupon, it is said, President Manvel intimated that steps might be taken to force an interchange business."

"All right, Mr. Manvel," Huntington is represented as saying, "you doubtless remember the rate war of '88, don't you? The Santa Fe was responsible for it. We whipped you then, and we'll whip you again if you start in to cut rates."

The conference then broke up rather abruptly. Manvel is particularly grieved over the fact that the Southern and Union Pacific roads haul the bulk of the orange crop to the East, in spite of the fact that 75 per cent. of the crop grows along lines of his system in the southern section.

A MADMAN'S ACT.

Shooting His Wife and Blowing His Brains Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] A madman, a stouthead, shot and fatally wounded his wife at their home on Lafayette street today and then blew out his own brains. Lane and his wife had always lived happily together, and the only cause that can be assigned for the tragedy is insanity, as Lane had been unwell for some time, and it is supposed he suddenly lost his reason. He was a large family of children, nearly all of whom are grown.

The tragedy was discovered by a young son who returned home from school this afternoon and found his parents on the floor dying. Both were covered with blood, as were all articles of furniture in the room. Mrs. Lane had two bullet holes in her head and her skull was almost crushed by a blow from a hammer, leading to the supposition that Lane had completed his work with that instrument after shooting his wife. Lane shot himself in the temple, the ball passing through his brain. He had the revolver clasped in his hand when found. He died in a short time, and there is no hope of the wife's recovery.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Teller Champions the Silver Men.

A Bill Introduced in Harmony with Their Wishes.

Senator Hoar's Measure for Securing Fair Elections.

The National Republican Executive Committee to Meet May 7th—An Anti-Liquor Bill—National Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D.C.), April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Senator Teller today introduced the following bill as a substitute for the Jones Silver Bill, now on the calendar:

That any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion, or both, in quantities of not less than five ounces of gold or eight ounces of silver, and demand and receive coin or coin certificates necessary therefor at the rate of \$1 in coin or certificates for 25.10 grains, troy weight, or standard gold, and at the rate of \$1 in silver certificates for 412.4 grains of standard silver; that the coin certificates provided in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be lawful tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coinage certificates of various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories, and to enable him to comply with the provisions of this act the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect 30 days after passage, the \$50,000 appropriation, however, to be available immediately.

PROTECTING THE BALLOT.

Features of Senator Hoar's Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The Federal Election Bill reported by Senator Hoar today provides that the chief supervisors of elections shall be charged, in their respective judicial districts, with the supervision of Congressional elections, with the enforcement of the national election laws, and with the prevention of fraud and irregularities in national elections. Whenever, in any city having 30,000 inhabitants or upward, or in any Congressional district, 100 qualified voters shall petition the chief supervisor, alleging that there is danger that the election is being conducted in an unfair and free, it shall be the duty of the judge of the United States District Court to open court for the purpose of transacting all business pertaining to registration of voters, matters as may, by any United States law, there be transacted.

The court shall be always open for the transaction of such business until the second day succeeding the election, and the judge may exercise his powers in open court or chambers.

The chief supervisors may verify the registration lists and in any city of 50,000 inhabitants or upward may cause a house-to-house canvass, but no inquiry shall be made as to the political opinions of any person. Every person charged with a duty with regard to any election of members of Congress who shall commit any fraud thereon shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

The Pacific Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads today completed the detailed consideration of the pending bill to secure the refunding of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government. The amendments made this morning were of small importance, being intended primarily to make clearer the principles of the measure, with the exception of one extending from 75 to 100 years the period during which the Central Pacific may extend the life of its first mortgage in the event of refunding. Chairman Dalmat will prepare a new bill embodying all the amendments made by the committee, and will submit it to the full committee at its next meeting for approval.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John P. Jackson, to be Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco.

Postmasters: John T. Nourse at Santa Ana; William M. Penrith at Vallejo.

In Colorado: Emmett E. Brannan at Holyoke.

In Oregon: Alanson R. Hammond at Ashland.

In Montana: Joseph C. Keppler at Anaconda.

In Utah: Irving A. Benton at Salt Lake.

A Republican Call.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A call will be issued tomorrow for a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, to be held in Washington May 7th. Among the members of this committee are Senator Quay, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, W. W. Dudley of Indiana, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, George R. Davis of Illinois and M. H. de Young of California.

Enlarging Its Scope.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A bill reported favorably by Senator Cullum today, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to prosecute inquiries into alleged violations of the law by means of special agents to be appointed by the commission, and who shall have power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers.

The Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Chairman Conner of the Coinage Committee today introduced in the House the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus last night. It was referred to the Finance Committee, which will have a special meeting tomorrow to act upon the bill.

Gen. Crozier's Tour.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is understood that Gen. Crozier, Chief Signal Officer, will start in a few days on an extensive tour of inspection among the signal stations in Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Nebraska.

An Anti-Liquor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Kerr of Iowa today reported to the House a bill to prohibit the transportation of intoxicating liquor into any State or Territory contrary to the law of such State or Territory.

Clever Counterfeiters Caught.

CHICAGO, April 24.—An important arrest of counterfeiters was made today. Robert Thompson and William F. Furrer were caught in the act of passing dangerous counterfeit \$10 silver certificates purporting to be issued by the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, with which portions of the country have been flooded for months, the counterfeiters outwitting the detectives every time. Thompson and Furrer had over \$300 in bogus stuff on their persons when caught. They were passing the bills on saloon-keepers, who have identified them.

The Big Siberian Petition.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—At a meeting of the Siberian Exile Petition Association in this city George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, said the petition promised to be one of the largest ever presented to any ruler. He did not anticipate that it would

have any effect in making the Czar acquainted with any new facts, but by showing the intense feeling abroad in relation to the unfortunate exiles it would exert a great moral effect.

Death of a Count.

NEVADA, April 24.—Count August Godeffroy, claiming to have been connected with the German Consulate at Samoa during the recent trouble there, and who was banished from his native land for getting his government into complications, died here this morning. His wife and two children are still in Samoa. He has been private secretary to Superintendent Gidigo of the Washington mine since he came here.

Gen. Middleton Censured.

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 24.—The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges made concerning some furs taken from A. Battledore, a half-breed, by order of Gen. Middleton, during the rebel rebellion, has presented its report. The committee considers that while the General acted under a misconception, the appropriation of the furs for his own purposes was highly improper.

The Creditors' Only Hope.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), April 24.—A special session of the Legislature. The only hope of the creditors of the State is an extra session of the Legislature. The Supreme Court has decided the action brought against the State Auditor, to recover money for State printing, adversely to the Journal Publishing Company.

The Non-partisan W.C.T.U.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Illinois Non-partisan Christian Temperance Union this morning changed its name to the "Temperance Alliance," and inserted a clause in the constitution forbidding any of its officers to do campaign work for any party.

A Gypsy's Crime.

TRENTON (N.J.), April 24.—This morning Noah Palmer, member of a band of gypsies, shot his wife, killing her instantly. He then attempted to shoot his daughter, but turned the pistol on himself, inflicting a mortal wound.

Twenty-two Buildings Burned.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.), April 24.—This morning flames were discovered in a store at De Ruyter, Madison county. Four stores and eighteen dwellings were destroyed. The loss is \$75,000.

A Smuggler of Chinese.

SAN DIEGO, April 24.—A white man named E. Walker was captured today at Tia Juana in the act of aiding Chinese across the line. Other arrests are expected before morning.

THE CONFLICT DEEPENS

THE RAILROAD WAR ON IN EARNEST.

Pixley's Attack Upon Mrs. Huntington—Methods and Men Contrasted—Huntington as a Fighter—The "Benevolent" Business—The Senatorship, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The attack upon Mrs. C. P. Huntington by Senator Stanford's man Pixley will hardly be accepted by the public as an evidence that Mr. Stanford did not put his hand into the treasury of the railway corporation and elect himself to an office which should have been filled by another. Of course, Mr. Stanford did not write the article; this man did it for him. It was in this pure, patriotic spirit that Mr. Stanford's man Pixley attacked Mrs. Huntington.

Mr. Stanford, in his attack upon Mrs. Huntington, is not only attacking her, but he is attacking the railway corporation, and he is attacking the public. He is attacking the public because he is attacking the public's property. He is attacking the public's property because he is attacking the public's money.

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suit. It has been notoriously charged, from one end of the State to the other, and yet the only denial ever made by the Senator was in the Examiner when he said that he had never used one penny of this company's (the Southern Pacific of Kentucky) for any of his personal purposes. He very well knew that the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky was not organized when he was elected Senator. All he said was a mild denial of so serious, in fact, such criminal charges.

The poorest defense that any man could make, or have made for him, against such charges is that they were inspired by malice growing out of envy because of the high social standing of the persons against whom they were made. This has been the counter-charge so often brought against De Young of the Chronicle, and yet Mrs. de Young has a social standing that any woman in the land might be proud of. If Senator Stanford relies upon a friendly defense against the charge of corruptly procuring his seat in the Senate he will find that the spontaneity of the defense will only be equaled by the amount of coin he invests in it. The public are tired of hearing the twaddle of his magnificent bequests to the people—the youth of California, the marauding stores of the great Palo Alto ranch and the Vina ranch; all magnified into a twenty million gift. And that other tale of how he intends giving the remainder of his one hundred millions to the people of the State. Talk is cheap, that is, reasonably cheap, but what the people want are results. But even if this were all true, they do not answer the question of whether money was paid by any one to secure votes for Mr. Stanford for United States Senator.

The public don't care whether the swells of Non Hill extend social recognition to Mr. Huntington or not, but they are interested in knowing, and have a right to know, whether the Legislature, or any part of it, was debauched by bribery or purchase, when Mr. Stanford was elected Senator.

JAYHAWKER.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Disinterments Forbidden in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health last evening, Drs. Davidson, Hagan and Wright and Health Officer MacGowan were present.

On motion of Dr. Davidson, Dr. Hagan was called to the chair.

A communication was received, asking that Wilmington and Requena streets be sprinkled twice a day. Laid over.

The same disposition was made of similar requests for Mission street and Main streets, between Second and Third.

Health Officer MacGowan referred to the complaints in reference to the exhuming of dead bodies in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, on Fort Hill, and in order to fully explain the matter, read the following permit, which he granted the Odd Fellows' Association on March 11th last:

In accordance with the authorization of the Board of Health at its session of February 20, 1890, I hereby grant you a formal permission for the removal of the bodies of the dead from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, on Fort Hill to the new Odd Fellows' Cemetery beyond the city limits. This permit must, in all cases of removal, accompany the bodies to their destination. It is understood that all removals must take place at night, and be concluded in a most quiet and unobtrusive manner, and that the removal is to be made in a most quiet and unobtrusive manner, and that the removal is to be made in a most quiet and unobtrusive manner.

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Hotel del Coronado.

The Next Popular

EXCURSION

To that Charming Seaside Resort, the

HOTEL del CORONADO

Will Leave First-street Depot,

LOS ANGELES,

Saturday, April 26, 1890,

At 8:15 a.m.

Returning Monday at 4 p.m.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, \$41.

This includes Board and Room at the Hotel, also entrance to the

Grand Ball Saturday Evening

—AND TO THE—

SACRED CONCERT on Sunday,

With free transportation from depot to hotel and return.

Tickets for sale by CHAS. T. PARSONS, Santa Fe office, 120 North Spring street, and at First-street depot.

Unclassified.

NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC.

The firm of LION & SONS retire from the carpet business in this city on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25TH. All parties indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle on or before that date. Respectfully,

L. LION & SONS,

139 & 141 South Main Street,

LOS ANGELES.

GORDAN

BROS.

THE LEADING TAILORS,

118 South Spring Street,

Opposite the Nadeau Hotel,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OPENING

—OF OUR—

Spring and Summer Novelties

Call and Examine the Beautiful

Suits We are Making,

FROM \$25.00 UP,

—AND—

Pantaloon from \$8.00 Up.

The finest and largest stock of Woollens in the city to select from.

Perfect fit and best of workmanship guaranteed.

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTIN RAISIN VINEYARD

FRESNO, CAL.,

Is Now Offered for Sale, to Settle an Estate.

This magnificent property is on Elm avenue, 8 miles from Fresno City. It comprises 100 acres of level rich soil, and, thoroughly sub-irrigated, and has an unfailing supply of water that can be used if necessary. Most of the land is in bearing Muscat vines from 5 to 10 years old, some apricot and other fruit trees, 4 acres of alfalfa and 3 acres in home garden. The buildings consist of a large quarters, large barn, windmill and tank, good outbuildings, farming implements, 16,000 raisin bins, and 400 ewe-houses. Every arrangement for packing raisins, and for several years the proprietors have packed the crop their brand bringing the highest prices in the market. This vineyard has had the best of care and merits the high reputation it has gained in California and throughout the entire country.

For further particulars apply to

NOBLE BROS., Edgerly Block,

Geo. E. FREEMAN,

Or at AUSTIN VINEYARD,

FRESNO, CAL.

AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, April 23, 1890,

At

